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## Headliners

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### Inman's Inside Gambit

Bobby R. Inman, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, was considered one of the brighter lights in the intelligence community until policy differences with the Reagan Administration turned him off. His resignation from the agency had hardly taken effect before the House Select Committee on Intelligence offered him a job. He accepted the part-time consulting post last week. That could make for lively times whenever Mr. Inman's former boss, C.I.A. Director William J. Casey, goes to the Hill to testify. Committee chairman Edward P. Boland said he hoped the Inman deal didn't look like "a slap at Casey."

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THE WASHINGTON POST  
19 June 1982

## Senate Intelligence Committee Hires Inman as a Consultant

United Press International

Bobby Ray Inman, who recently resigned as deputy director of the CIA, has agreed to serve as a part-time consultant to the House Select Committee on Intelligence, a committee spokesman said yesterday.

Inman, a retired four-star Navy admiral, is highly respected on Capitol Hill, and his decision to leave the No. 2 post at the CIA was a disappointment to many in Congress who relied on his expertise.

When Inman made public his intention to depart, House intelligence committee chairman Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.) expressed the "deepest regret," and described Inman as "this nation's finest professional intelligence officer."

A spokesman for the committee had no details on what Inman's work would involve or how long he would serve as consultant.

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**WASHINGTON TALK**

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**Briefing**

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**Assignment for Inman**

**B**obby R. Inman, who left his post as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence last week partly because of policy differences with the Reagan Administration, has agreed to serve as a part-time consultant to the Democratic-controlled House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Inman, who is widely respected on Capitol Hill by conservatives and liberals of both parties, accepted the offer from the committee chairman, Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts.

The agreement with Mr. Inman, a retired Navy admiral with an intimate knowledge of the C.I.A., is likely to cause some discomfort in the intelligence community.

"I hope this doesn't appear as a slap at Casey," Mr. Boland said in a reference to William J. Casey, the director of the agency. "It's not intended as such. The committee is fortunate to gain Mr. Inman's services and advice. He knows as much about intelligence as anyone alive."

Phil Gailey

Warren Weaver Jr.

## RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM CNN2 News STATION WMAR TV  
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DATE June 10, 1982 6:20 AM CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Vice President at Langley

NEWSCASTER: Vice President George Bush believes there is a need for a strong intelligence community and lawmakers on Capitol Hill apparently believe the same. A bill making it a crime to disclose the names of US intelligence agents has been sent to the desk of President Reagan and his signature is certain.

Andrea Stroud has more.

ANDREA STROUD: A homecoming occurred today and the former CIA Director told his audience that his years at Langley were the happiest of his career.

Bush also referred obliquely to the fighting in the Middle East and the Falklands, saying he was hearing too much of Director William Casey in the past few days during meetings at the White House.

Bush [unintelligible] that the bad days at the CIA were past, the country once again understands the need for a strong intelligence agency.

VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH: The President's embarked on a major campaign to rebuild the capabilities of the intelligence community. I'm a great believer in the pendulum theory and I believe this country now appreciates -- maybe not understands all the complexities of intelligence -- but truly appreciates the need to have an intelligence capability second to none. And they see this as vital; they see it vital to our own national interest -- our own survival, if you will.

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## WASHINGTON

## Changing the Guard

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, June 8 — Around the halfway mark in most four-year Presidential terms, there is a natural tendency to make changes in the Cabinet and the White House staff. Ronald Reagan is now reaching this point, a little earlier than usual.

He has already replaced Richard Allen, his national security adviser; Lyn Nofziger, his political adviser; and Max L. Friedersdorf, his legislative aide. He has also lost Adm. Bobby R. Inman, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence; Joseph W. Canzeri, a deputy Presidential assistant; and Max Hugel, C.I.A. Deputy Director of Operations.

In addition, James B. Edwards, the Energy Secretary, has indicated that he will be leaving in the fall. More important, there are reports that Mike Deaver, and maybe even Ed Meese, two of his most trusted White House advisers, are thinking about other green-back pastures.

Now comes Jeane Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reagan's delegate to the United Nations, with her own public condemnation of what she regards as the Administration's misconduct of foreign relations.

"I believe very reluctantly," she told the Heritage Foundation in what can only be interpreted as a farewell address, "that the decline of the United States' influence in the United Nations is part of the U.S. decline in the world, and it is a direct reflection of a persistent ineptitude in international relations, an ineptitude that has persisted through several decades, several Administrations."

"We have not been good at the politics of the United Nations," Mrs. Kirkpatrick added. "... we simply have behaved like a bunch of amateurs, in my opinion..."

It would be a mistake to generalize about the reasons for the shakeup in the Reagan team. Some have left because they weren't fit for their jobs; others because they were bored or broke. And one or two, like Secretary of Labor Donovan, probably should resign because they are simply an embarrassment to the President.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a different and more significant case. She simply does not agree with many aspects of the President's foreign policy, particularly as it applies to Latin America in general and Argentina in particular.

It is not mainly that she doesn't get along personally with Secretary of State Haig, though he is not her buddy, but that she thinks Mr. Haig and his two principal foreign policy aides, Wally Stoessel and Larry Eagleburger, have persuaded the President to go along with the European allies on nuclear arms control and foreign policy in general at the expense of Israel, Argentina and the future relations of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

She may be right in her analysis of what is best in the long-term interests of the United States, and since she is not only the President's chief delegate to the United Nations but also a member of his Cabinet, she is entitled to argue for her point of view within the privacy of the White House, no matter how much Secretary of State Haig resents it.

Nevertheless, what she is not entitled to do, having been invited to state her case to the Secretary of State and the President personally, and having done so, is to carry her fight on television to the public and proclaim the "ineptitude" of her country's "bunch of amateurs," precisely when the President is in Europe trying to demonstrate that he is a masterful leader, a "man of peace," presiding over a united Government.

Also, it is not quite fair, though it is true, for Mrs. Kirkpatrick to blame the United States for losing influence at the United Nations. The United States has lost influence there not because the United States has changed, but because the world and the United Nations have changed.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick forgets it was the United States that introduced bloc voting into the early years of the United Nations, when it had only about 50 members. In those days, Nelson Rockefeller and Adlai Stevenson — no less — were the political whips who rounded up the Latin American and European votes to assure a majority for Washington's policies.

Since then, the United Nations has grown to over 150 members, and the third-world and Communist countries are now copying the same Rockefeller-Stevenson whip tactics to oppose many U.S. proposals. We had the majority in the 1940's and 50's; they have the majority now, purely for mathematical reasons, and not because the United States has "declined."

So Mrs. Kirkpatrick will probably have to go, which is too bad in a way, for she is one of the most intelligent and courageous members of the Reagan Administration, and the President will have to change his lineup for the last half of his Administration.

Maybe this is not a bad idea, considering the truths of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's reckless candor that the Reagan foreign policy is a disappointment and needs some changes.

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9 June 1982

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MCMANON-CIA

WASHINGTON (AP) -- THE SENATE ON WEDNESDAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE NOMINATION OF JOHN M. MCMANON AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE CIA.

MCMANON, 52, A CAREER INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, REPLACES ADM. BOBBY R. INMAN, WHO RESIGNED APRIL 24 AFTER A 30-YEAR MILITARY AND INTELLIGENCE CAREER TO ENTER PRIVATE BUSINESS.

SENS. JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR., D-DEL., AND DAVE DURENBERGER, R-MINN., HAVE INDICATED THAT INMAN MIGHT HAVE RESIGNED BECAUSE OF POLICY DISAGREEMENTS WITH THE AGENCY'S DIRECTOR, WILLIAM J. CASEY.

MCMANON'S CONFIRMATION CAME ON A VOICE VOTE.

DURING A 31-YEAR CAREER WITH THE CIA, MCMANON WORKED FOR THE AGENCY'S U-2 SPY PLANE PROGRAM AND LATER MOVED TO TOP POSTS IN ELECTRONIC INTELLIGENCE, TECHNICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF ALL U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IN EARLY 1978, HE BECAME DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE CIA'S CLANDESTINE SPY NETWORK. THREE YEARS LATER, HE WAS NAMED DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENTS AND LAST JANUARY WAS PROMOTED TO THE CIA'S NO. 3 POST, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

DURING MCMANON'S CONFIRMATION HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, BIDEN WARNED THE NOMINEE THAT HE WOULD BE LOOKING FOR TROUBLE IF HE FAILED TO REMAIN "STRAIGHT UP AND CANDID" IN FUTURE DEALINGS WITH THE CONGRESS.

BIDEN SAID HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE STILL HAVE "LINGERING DOUBT" OVER WHETHER CASEY HAD PROVIDED THE PANEL WITH "THE WHOLE TRUTH" DURING EARLIER TESTIMONY.

HE CAUTIONED MCMANON THAT HE WILL FACE A "HEAVY BURDEN" IN SUCCEEDING INMAN, WHOM HE CALLED "IN MANY RESPECTS, THE IDEAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER."

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THE LOS ANGELES TIMES  
1 June 1982

## Inexperience a Concern

# Clark Brings Discipline to Reagan Staff

By ROBERT C. TOTH,  
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON--Last December, when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt unexpectedly telephoned President Reagan at the White House to discuss a key foreign policy point, the flustered President sounded as if he didn't know what Schmidt was talking about.

He didn't. That was because an earlier letter from Schmidt, raising the issue and saying the German leader would follow up with a trans-atlantic call, somehow was misplaced in the briefcase of White House counselor Edwin Meese III. So had a sheaf of U.S. briefing papers laying out the issue for the President.

The President sent a letter of apology to Schmidt, personally taking the blame for the confusion.

But embarrassingly sloppy staff work no longer plagues the President in the foreign policy area—thanks to William F. Clark, his new national security adviser. Since he took over in January, Clark's decisive nature and closeness to Reagan have enabled him to impose order and discipline where confusion and interagency bickering once prevailed.

### More Deeply Involved

And, since Clark arrived, Reagan has become far more deeply involved in foreign affairs, defense and intelligence issues. In recent months, Administration officials say, he has devoted one-third of his time to national security matters—three times as much attention as he gave them last year. In the past week on his first European trip and will hold summit meetings on foreign and military affairs with

Serious questions have begun to arise, however, as Clark has moved to reassert traditional White House control over national security affairs or at least dispel the widespread view that the President plays no significant role in the area.

Despite a year's service as deputy secretary of state, the affable, slow-talking former California judge is the least experienced man to hold the national security adviser's post since it was created shortly after World War II.

### 'President's Intellectual'

Clark's inexperience has caused concern on two counts: Although he is self-assured and increasingly powerful, Clark lacks the detailed familiarity with complex issues that seems necessary to avoid missteps and to become the kind of creative, innovative influence that most of his predecessors have been.

The questions about Clark's lack of experience loom all the larger because the national security adviser has come to be viewed as "the President's intellectual" on foreign affairs, a field in which Reagan is also a relative newcomer.

An example of the problems that inexperience combined with self-assurance can cause occurred soon after Clark took his White House post. Within a month, he approved and promulgated several policy memos prepared by the National Security Council staff on intelligence matters—memos that had been bottled up under Clark's predecessor, Richard V. Allen.

The memos came as an unhappy surprise to the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency. In consternation, CIA leaders appealed at least one of them, and eventually that directive was substantially revised.

As the President moves more and more under Clark's tutelage, some national security specialists fear that the potential for more serious missteps may increase.

Already, Reagan has asserted himself on foreign policy maneuvers without first consulting the State Department, the Pentagon or members of his top White House staff except Clark, one senior Ad-

### 'Have a Meeting'

For example, when the President

last April to announce that he would address the United Nations Disarmament Conference in June, Reagan also expressed hope that Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev would do the same and suggested that the two leaders could then "have a meeting." Reagan refused to call it a "summit," but that appeared to be what was implied.

Neither Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. nor Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had been asked in advance for their views on this approach to summitry. Nor did any of the so-called White House troika—Meese, Chief of Staff James A. Baker III or Deputy Chief of Staff Michael K. Deaver—get more than 10 minutes' warning on what the President was going to say, a senior official said.

### Unsettling Events

Such events are unsettling to national security specialists, although most Presidents have taken things into their own hands from time to time—and the results have not always been bad.

As former Secretary of State Dean Rusk has noted, Presidents often ignore the formal structures. "The real organization of government at higher echelons is not what you find in textbooks or organization charts," Rusk has written. "It is how confidence flows from the President."

In any case, the problems that have arisen under Clark are considered a small price to pay for the improvements in national security affairs that he is credited with achieving.

After almost six months on the job, Clark's performance is evaluated this way by specialists in and out of government:

—High marks for ending the confusion at the White House under Allen and Meese, through whom Allen reported to the President. Clark has direct access to Reagan, which vastly increases his influence and authority.

—High marks for ending the bickering between the State and Defense departments. Haig and Weinberger now clear foreign travel

# WHO'S WHO in the Administration

White House insiders assure you that their resident Soviet expert, Richard Pipes, has little access to the president and no real power. So, they argue, you shouldn't worry about his excursions into the more exotic forms of super-hardlining. What worries us is that the gentlemen in the Kremlin might not be privy to this inside information—or might not believe it, as hawks everywhere tend to discount dovish intelligence—and might be taking Pipes' views as the real American position.

## In

### WHITE HOUSE

Director of Public Affairs—Michael E. Baroody has been deputy assistant to the president.

Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget—Joseph R. Wright Jr. has been a deputy secretary in the commerce department.

Special Assistant to the President for Communications—Joanna E. Bistany has been an aide to communications director David R. Gergen.

Special Assistant to the President—Melvin L. Bradley has been a senior consultant in the office of policy development for urban affairs and housing.

Special Assistant to the President—Wendell Wilkie Gunn has been an assistant treasurer at PepsiCo Inc.

Deputy Assistant to the President—Michael A. McManus has been a lawyer for Pfizer Inc., a pharmaceutical company.

### AGRICULTURE

Assistant Secretary for Governmental and Public Affairs—Paul S. Weller has been vice president for public affairs at the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

### COMMERCE

Deputy Secretary—Guy W. Fiske has been an under-secretary in the energy department.

### AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

#### CIA

Deputy Director—John N. McMahon has been executive director of the agency.

#### Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Member—James K. Asseltine has been associate counsel for the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

Our reports about James Baker's attempts to undermine Ed Meese were recently confirmed in an article about Baker in *The Texas Monthly*. Written by Taylor Branch, a contributing editor of this magazine, it calls Meese "a roving mistake in search of a title," and adds: "There have also been stories suggesting that Meese too often leaves the command center to make trivial political speeches and that he mishandled the administration's policy on tax exemption for segregated private schools. Baker had complicity in all these leaks."

## Out

#### White House

Assistant to the President for Personnel—E. Pendleton James will leave in June.

Special Assistant for Policy Development—Doug L. Bandow is the new editor of *Inquiry* magazine.

Special Assistant to the President—Dennis M. Kass is returning to private employment.

#### Defense

Director of Manpower Management—John C.F. Tillson has been dismissed after allegations that he leaked embarrassing budget figures to the press.

#### Education

Undersecretary—William C. Clohan Jr. has resigned at the request of the administration.

Undersecretary for Management—Kurt Lloyd has resigned to run for California state treasurer.

#### Energy

Secretary—James B. Edwards will resign to become president of the Medical University of South Carolina.

#### State

Ambassador to Austria—Theodore E. Cummings died on March 30.

### AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

#### CIA

Deputy Director—Admiral Bobby R. Inman will resign soon to enter the private sector.

United States International Trade Commission  
Chairman—Bill Alberger is resigning this month to join the Washington office of the law firm of Garvey, Schubert, Adams and Barer.



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## Top Intelligence Officials to Participate In 8th Annual AFIO Convention, Oct. 1 - 2

A distinguished group of U.S. intelligence experts has been lined up to appear as guest speakers and panelists at AFIO's 8th annual national convention on 1 - 2 October, focussed on the theme "Soviet Penetration of the Americas." Two panels, morning and afternoon, have been arranged for October 1, the first day of the convention. The morning session, dealing with Soviet penetration of North America (U.S. and Canada) will have as panelists Edward J. O'Malley, Assistant Director of the FBI, and Major-General William Odom, currently Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), U.S. Army. Moderator for this panel is Rear-Admiral William C. Mott (USN ret), now vice-president and general counsel for the National Strategic Information Center.

The afternoon discussion, concentrating on Soviet penetration of Latin America, will have as panelists Nestor Sanchez, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs and a former chief of the Latin America Division of CIA's clandestine service; Jeremiah O'Leary, veteran Washington diplomatic and foreign correspondent now with the *Washington Times* and recently with the National Security Council; and Kathleen B. Hayden, a DIA analyst in Latin American affairs.

### John Barron to Speak

Guest speaker on Saturday, October 2nd, will be John Barron, senior editor of *Reader's Digest*, award-winning journalist, and author of a definitive book on the KGB.

Tentative speaker for AFIO's banquet on October 2nd which officially closes the convention will be Admiral (USN ret) Bobby Inman, until recently Deputy Director of Central Intelligence and former Director of the National Security Agency.

On the second and final day of the convention, six new Board members will be selected by convention delegates to serve on AFIO's Board of Governors. The names for these vacancies will be offered to the membership by a nominating committee consisting of members from the AFIO Executive Committee, from the floor and write-in candidates.

Chairman Bob Brown and his small but exceedingly hard-working committee have made full arrangements for ensuring a smooth-running convention. Much more hall space for all meetings, meals and other activities will be available at prices which compare favorably with those of previous years. The new convention site, the Springfield (Va.) Hilton, has ample free parking space and other facilities which will easily handle all of the attending delegates. The hotel itself, located just south of the Beltway (Route 495), is less than 30 minutes driving time from the District of Columbia, on Route 95.

The convention insert in this issue of *Periscope* describes registration formalities and the tentative schedule. Members desiring to make convention reservations are requested to do so as early as possible in order to ensure hotel reservations and attendance at convention functions.